The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,783. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROSS—At Panchgunny, on the 30th April, the wife of Mr. J. C. Ross, Contractor and Builder, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

HAMPTON—At Ranceegunge, on the 19th April, the wife of S. C. Hampton, Esq., Deputy Magistrate of Ranceegunge, of a son.

THUILLIER—On the 31st April, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel H. Landor Thuillier, Royal Artillery, Surveyor General of India, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BIBRA—HICKIE—At St. Thomas's Church, Howrah, on the 25th April, Mr. James Myline von Bibra, to Miss Mary Ellen Hickie.

SNEAD—WEST—At St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 26th April, by the Revd. George Cummins, M. A., George Thomas Snead, to Emmeline S. L. West.

DISSENT—CUMMINS—At St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, on the 2nd April, by the Revd. F. F. Mascheli, D.D., Mr. Charles E. Dissent, to Miss Annie T. Cummins.

DEATH.

NIHAL—At Kapurthala, on the 16th April, Her Highness the Rani Pertab Kawar, wife of the late Rajah Nihal Singh, and mother of the present Rajah of Kapurthala, aged 47 years and 7 months.

GORE—At Calcutta, on the 24th April, Capt. John Gore, of H. M's. 32nd Regt. and late of 7th Hussars, aged 24 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

ALBIN—At Kilpank, on the 29th April, the wife of W. H. St. Albin, Esq., Govt. Tel. Dept., of a daughter.

OUCHTERLONY—At Octacamund, on the 25th April, the wife of Edward T. Ouchterlony, Esq., Royal Horse Artillery, of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGE.

HOSE—COOK—At South Bank, Calicut, on the 26th April, by the Rev. James McKee, B. A., Chaplain, Frederic Hose, Esq., Madras Army, to Catherine Hane, third daughter of H. D. Cook, Esq., M. C. S.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATHS.

MARRIOTT—At Peshawur, on the 21st April, of fever and inflammation of the lungs, Edwin George Leslie, the beloved and only child of Lieutenant E. M. L. Marriott, 41st N. I., aged 9 months and 4 days.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 18 years, 951 Tons Register, BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BRISTOW on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HEPBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to the undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

THE A. 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. PIER, Commander, 666 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to

PASSMORE & Co.,
Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude*.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE first-class Ship HOUGHTON, Captain MCQUEEN, 877 Tons. This Ship will have immediate despatch. For rates of Freight apply to Messrs.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Apollo Street.
Bombay, 28th April 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 130 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Cargo and Passengers on 14th May, at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail, touching at Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah, also Linga, if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(*Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.*)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched on 16th instant at noon with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calcutta touching Carwar, Mangalore, Cananore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The S. S. *Comoria* will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on 1st June at 4 P. M.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(*Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cananoore, and Calicut.*)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month :—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Thursday.... 5th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday. ....20th May.....MAHARAJ ..... at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 8th June.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Wednesday. 10th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday.....26th May.....MAHARAJ ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June ....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows :—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday..... 6th May TELEGRAPH ..... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday.....10th „ MAHARAJ ..... at 2 P. M.
Friday.....13th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 4 P. M.
Tuesday.....17th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 6 P. M.
Friday.....20th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday.....24th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday..... 6th May MAHARAJ ..... at 11 A. M.
Tuesday.....10th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 2 P. M.
Friday.....13th „ MAHARAJ ..... at 5 P. M.
Tuesday.....17th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 8 P. M.
Friday.....20th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 10 A. M.
Tuesday.....24th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 1 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE OF CARGO per Barque *Ann*, Captain BARKER, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their Goods, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

Captain BARKER will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the ship's deck.

Captain BARKER, Barque *Ann*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, D. TAYLOR, master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain TAYLOR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.
Bombay, 16th April 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Yarra*, Captain TEASDALE, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
5th May, 1864.

WANTED.—A HOUSE IN COLABA, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to "X.," care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

WANTED.—PERSONS with good Tenor and Bass Voices, possessing sufficient knowledge of Music for the Cathedral Choir. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 a month. Applications to be addressed to the Senior Chaplain, the Rev. W. K. FLETCHER.

THE following Passages are required :—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (53) Fifty-three Native Convicts.

By order,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

A GENTLEMAN may have Board and Residence with a Family, who have a larger house than they require in a very healthy locality. Apply with name and address to "W.," *Gazette* Office.
29th April 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Merchants and General Commission Agents.

MONTAULARD & TALLADA.
Bombay, 1st May 1864.

WE, the undersigned, commenced business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGNETS under the style of MUNCHERJEE, PRABHASUNKER & Co. from the 1st March last.

MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.
PRABHASUNKER GOWREESUNKER.

WE have from this date authorised MR. ERUCHSHA CURSETJEE to sign our firm per procuration.

MUNCHERJEE, PRABHASUNKER & Co.
2 Meadow Street, 29th April 1864.

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership carried on by us, the undersigned, as Merchants and Commission Agents, under the style of "GEORGE PHILLIPS & Co.," has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The assets of the Firm will be collected by the undersigned HENRY RICHARD WILCOX alone.

GEORGE PHILLIPS.
Bombay, 30th April 1864. H.-R. WILCOX.

NOTICE.—FOUND in possession of a Sepoy of the late 48th Bengal Native Infantry as follows :—

1 Silver Hunting Watch, by Fisher, of Windsor.
1 Small Gold Lady's Watch.
1 Double Barrel Rifle by John Lanchester, London.
3 Hydrabad Muskets. (use removed.)

The above are supposed to have belonged to the Officers of the 2nd Company of the 48th B. N. I., who were murdered near Cawnpore in June 1857, and will be restored to any of their relations on sufficient proof being produced. Apply to

JAMES E. BURTON,
Officiating District Superintendant of Oude Police, Dariabad.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that no applications for Shares in the proposed Company can be received.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT,
GAVIN STEEL.
COWASJEE JEHANGEER.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864. Promoters.

THE BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May 1864, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of the Company, when the following Proposition will be submitted to the Meeting :—

That the Directors of the Company shall be at liberty from time, to time as they may think fit, to sell, mortgage, lease, or let, for the benefit of the said Company, all or any portion or portions of any Lands, Buildings, or Property which the Company may for the time being hold or possess, and upon such terms and subject to such conditions as they may think fit.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Auction Sale of excellent Teakwood, useful for building Houses, Ships, &c., and cut this year from the Dang Jungles in the District of the Khandeish Collectorate, will be held at the "Bulsar Timber Depot," on and after the 16th May 1864.

The Timber will be offered in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, the remainder is to be paid, and the Timbers cleared away within a fortnight after the sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots sold at the risk of the purchaser.

The Timber can be inspected, and full particulars obtained, by application to the Assist. Conservator of Forests Guzerat, at Bulsar.

H. BARRETT,
Assist. Conservator of Forests, Guzerat
Assist. Consrs. Office, Camp Mundull, 26th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Bank of India will be held on WEDNESDAY, the Eighteenth day of May, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M. at the Office of the Bank, when the following special resolutions will be submitted to the meeting :—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three Shares of Rs. 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of 5 original Shares the same to be taken in Exchange for such original shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees Ten Millions by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder in respect of every 5 original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on that 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 4th May 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

The sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
12th March 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to :—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.)
Superintendent Floating Barleries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Strangbow*, COOMBS, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain COOMBS will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 25th April 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનરલ શીપઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિયંટલ શિપઓનીંગ આસોશિયેશન લિમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 20th February 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે બાંધીયા એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેશટમેનટ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Calls and Interest shall not have been paid on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

1st Call Rs. 100 due 3rd October 1863.
2nd Call Rs. 300 due 22nd February 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.
1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette*.
11th April 1864.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to
17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO BE LET.—(For six months from 15th May). A FURNISHED HOUSE, on Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to NANSEY PARPIA, Medow Street.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Konean and Guzerat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Horse Dragrake, Steel Teeth, to cover 5 feet and fitted with Pole for Bullocks.
1 Horse Hoe with Harrow, and with Pole for Bullocks.
1 Pitch 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.
1 Do. do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.
1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.
1 Lawn Mowing Machine.
1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.
1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.
Also Iron Piping on Screw principal.
4 feet 2 inch, 1¼ inch, 1½ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.
Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.
Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.
Stoves.—2 30 in. Cundy's Patent Multums.
Corrugated Iron Roofing.
96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28
Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.
Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.
1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c.; complete.
1 Wheeler and WILSON'S Sewing Machine in Ornamental Cabinet complete.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned agenerral supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain. vomitting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square; London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given :—

From W. WESSALIUS PEFFIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with its results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RIDUT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. MONTGOMER ,late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraven thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. BYRARA.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received on Commission Sale an Ivory carved Chess Board purchased from the Exhibition of 1862 where it gained the prize, and the only one of its kind made or likely to be made except to special order. It is manufactured of the best African Ivory with squares of Ivory and Ebony; the Chessmen are red and white Ivory, Staunton patterns. Price of Board and Men Rs. 500.

The above is well worthy the attention of Rajas and wealthy Natives as a splendid specimen of English workmanship.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 6 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HUNT & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to their Constituents and the public that they have just landed ex *Monarchy*, *Gloucestershire*, and *Ambrose*, a choice selection of first-class Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c. Oilman's Stores and best London made Watches (gold and silver), Stationery and Wrought Iron, Copying Presses, &c. &c. with or without materials : the whole to hand in splendid order.

P. J. & Co. solicit an early inspection and trial of same.

N. B.—Quarterly supplies Overland and via the Cape as usual.

Depot for Indian Condiments, &c. &c.
No. 1, Military square, 20th April 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :— Per doz.

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs.	40 0
Do. „ a Crown		30 0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints		21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36 0
Do. Fine Brand a Crown		30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		23 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29 0
Do. Golden, Do.		29 0
Do. Green Seal		33 0
Do. Red Seal		33 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		35 0
Claret Light Capsule,..		21 0
Do. Yellow Seal		23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints		17 0
Do. Do. Quarts		32 0
Port, Black Seal		26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34 0
Do. Brand a Crown		24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal		18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal		18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just, received from Glasgow :—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry...	Rs.	26 per doz.
Fine Old Port.....	„	18 „
Very fine Do.....	„	23 „
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port.....	„	26 „
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use.....		100 each.
Superior St. Emilion Claret.....		24 per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned ; CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.	at Rs.	36 per doz. quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	„ 32	do. do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do.....	„ 32	do. do.
Do. do. Adolphe Colin,..	„ 32	do. do.
Do. do. do.	„ 34	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do.....	„ 34	do. quarts.
Do. do.....	„ 18	do. pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin Eugene Perrier.....	„ 34	do. quarts.
Do. do.....	„ 18	do. pints.
Cliquot.....	„ 36	do. quarts.

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg at Rs.	40	per doz. quarts.
parkling Moselle 1st quality	„ 35	do. do.
Do. do.....	„ 18	do. pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st. quality.....	„ 35	do. quarts.
Do. do.....	„ 18	do. pints.
Hockheimer 137.....	„ 25	do. quarts.

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils aîné..... at Rs.	35	do. do.
Do. 1858 do.....	„ 3	do. do.
Chateau Margaux 1856 do.....	„ 35	do. do.
Do. 1858 do.....	„ 3	do. do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller & Co.....	„ 16	do. do.
Chateau Milon Hermoan.....	„ 16	do. do.
Do. Leoville do.....	„ 22	do. do.
Do. Lafitte do.....	„ 35	do. do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET.

St. Estéphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à	Per dozen Rs.	12
St. Julien do. do.	„	18
Pauillac do. do.	„	25
Pontet Canet do. do.	„	35

COGNAC.

Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.	„	18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.	„	26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Busey	„	30
1825 Etiquette Bleue, do.	„	50

No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.

FOR SALE.—A SOCIABLE close or open at pleasure, modern, stylish and comfortable, by Laurie and Tanner. To be sold cheap : owner having proceeded to Europe. May be seen at Messrs. DOSABHOY EDULJEE'S, No. 19, Medow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AT POONA.—The Mail Contract Service between Poona and Nagpore being no longer required by Government, will have to make good any loss by such sale; but will not be entitled to any profit if the horses fetch high prices.

The Horses will be on view a day previous to the sale.

DADABHOY COWASJEE,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Poona, 29th April 1864.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMBE'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, with immediate possession, a commodious House, furnished or unfurnished, on Malabar Hill or Breach Candy, for three to six months. Apply to "E. M. T." care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office. Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

"GERTRUDE" FROM LONDON.—Consignees of Cargo, will please take notice, that all Goods, for which Boats are not at land when wanted, are being landed and placed in Bond at the risk and expense of the concerned.

GREY & Co., Agents for Captain SPEDDING.
Bombay, 5th May 1864.

SHIP "INDUS."—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship *Indus* is open for Freight or Charter.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
Bombay, 5th May 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Challenge*, from Greenock, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th May 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of seven packages Machinery shipped by Messrs. Walthew Cuthbert & Co. Liverpool, per *South*, consigned to order, are hereby requested to pay the landing expenses incurred thereon, and take immediate delivery.

W. NICOL & Co., Agent Ship *South*.
Bombay, 5th May 1864.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 300 per SHARE.—The shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. ALEX C. Brice & Co. the 3rd Call of Rs. 300 per Share, on or before FRIDAY the 10th June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 4th May 1864.

SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.—I hereby give Notice, that an adjourned Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Room of the Chamber of Commerce, To-morrow, FRIDAY, the 6th day of May Instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the further Consideration of the Resolutions proposed by the Committee appointed by the Worshipful Bench to enquire into the organization of the Municipal Commission and its relation to the Bench of Justices.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 5th May 1864.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late ERNEST HAWKINS SHEWELL, formerly Lieutenant in the Bombay Staff Corps and Quarter Master of the Marine Battalion, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to ALEXANDER GREY, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service; all persons having claims against the said Estate, or being indebted thereto, are hereby requested to intimate the said claims and pay their said debts to the undersigned.

ALEXANDER GREY, C.S.
Sholapoor, 3rd May 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમ્બે ટ્રેડીંગ અને બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન લીમીટેડ.

SHARES FORFEITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held in last month, the Directors have passed a Resolution, declaring all Shares as forfeited, on which the amount of the Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share has not been paid with Interest from the 15th October last, the date on which the Second Call was made payable, and at the same time leaving it at the option of the Treasurers and Managers either to sell or forfeit Shares of negligent proprietors on payment of the Calls in arrear, with interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, or to sell them in the market, as they may deem best for the interests of the Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th May 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમ્બે ટ્રેડીંગ અને બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that unless the amount of the Third Call of Rs. 50 per Share payable on Shares of this Association together with Interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 25th day of February last, be paid, at the Office of the Association, No. 9 Church Street, Fort, on or before the 20th day of May, instant, all Shares in respect of which Allottees or their Transferees, shall have failed to pay such Call and Interest within the time and at the place aforesaid, will be liable to be forfeited, in manner provided by the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th May 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, gives larger out-turn and cleaner cotton, more clear of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.

R. NEWTON,
May, 1864. Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

FOR SALE.—A pair of very handsome Iron Grey Arab Horses 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old; and also one Iron Grey Arab, 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old.

Best Electro-plated Shigram, Broughan, and Phaeton Lamps, fixed with Birds. Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 10, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

N. B.—Two hours Notice should be given for Horses.

AUCTION SALE OF MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER.—Mr. JAMES BAPTY having received instructions, Messrs. Dadabhoy Bramjee & Co., will sell by Auction at Tank Bunder, on Monday next, the 9th Instant, at 4 P.M.—An entire Cargo of FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, consisting of about 600 Tons of Squares, Planks and Boards.

For further particulars and to view the same, apply to
JAMES BAPTY, Mazagon.
4th May 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned, the following WINES and BRANDIES:—

Martell's Brandy	Rs. 32	per doz.
Pint Castillan	„ 28	„
Henry Hernozant	„ 26	„
Queen Mortons	„ 24	„
Do. Pints	„ 12	„
Common assorted	Rs. 12 to „ 15	„
Port Wine	From Rs. 24, 26 to „ 28	„
Sherry Wine	From Rs. 18, 24 to „ 28	„
Ginger Wine	„ 18	„
Vermouth by Nolly Prat	„ 18	„
Tennents' Beer and Porter	„ 6	„
Do. Do. Pts.	„ 3-8	„

Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.
N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th May 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Friday	6th.....	5h.	5m. A. M.
First Quarter, Friday	13th.....	11h.	12m. P. M.
Full Moon, Saturday	21st.....	10h.	8m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday	28th.....	2h.	12m. P. M.

Days	Dates	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	6	St. John the Evangelist.	5 39	6 32	11. 8	11 29	—
Sat.	7	Venus rises at 5.2.	5 39	6 33	11 49	—	—
Sun.	8	1st Sunday after Ascension.	5 29	6 23	0 8	0 28	—
Mon.	9	Venus sets at 5.h2m.	5 29	6 24	0 47	1 7	—
Tue.	10	Day Tuck at 4h. 8m.	5 28	6 24	1 26	1 47	9th May 1864.
Wed.	11	Twilight ends 7. 44.	5 28	6 24	2 7	2 29	
Thur.	12	Mars rises at 2h.3m.	5 28	6 25	2 52	3 16	Time—5h. 38m. 42.s

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 29	KURRACHEE	April 29
AGRA	April 30	LAHORE	April 27
ALLAHABAD	April 30	LONDON	April 4
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	April 2	MADRAS	April 30
BARRACKPORE	April 29	MALTA	April 9
CALCUTTA	April 27	MEERUT	April 29
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	April 30
CEYLON	Mar. 28	PUNJAUB	Mar. 27
COCHIN	April 23	PENANG	April 25
DELHI	April 30	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	April 5	SEGA	Apr. 14
HONGKONG	April 15	SINGAPORE	April 23

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864.

OUR readers will be gratified to learn that at the meeting of the Bench of Justices yesterday, after a very animated debate, Mr. Cassels' resolution, proposing that the Municipal Commissioner should be nominated by Government, was rejected, and an amendment carried (by a majority of 32 to 25) which gives the Justices the right of electing the Commissioner. The further discussion of the resolutions and amendments was adjourned till this afternoon, when it is to be hoped that every Justice who favours the cause of local self-government will make a point of being present, as a motion will be brought forward for the creation of a Bombay Town Council.

WE have been long expecting it, and it has come at last! Driven into a corner—frantic—venomous, and at bay, the Rev. Mr. Gell has begun to spout Scripture at us. Maddened by resistance, with its friends falling off, its cherished institutions crumbling at its feet, anarchy in its councils, and folly its presiding genius, we behold the ghost of the poor old *Times of India* tearing its melancholy locks, staring with wild eyes at things in general, and pouring forth its filthy volume of slander, mingled with improper anecdotes and texts of Scripture. Two columns and a half of yesterday's issue were devoted to a dire assault upon the reputation of Mr. Howard, and upon ourselves. The weak person who inspires the matutinal lucubrations of our contemporary—his rivercence, Mr. Gell—finds himself equally at home in the nasty anecdotes which enliven mess-room gossip—in denouncing lost sinners like Mr. Howard and ourselves—and in culling pet phrases from Scripture, like a certain other gentleman, to suit his purpose. Yesterday morning our spiritual pastor and master mounted a very high horse indeed, and like Don Quixote or Rosinante away he went at all the sheep and windmills that came in his way. Couching his fierce goosequill the fiery divine galloped pell-mell, his sacred shirt-tails fluttering in the breeze, half a dozen breathless Missionaries trying to stop his mad career, now charging the Director of Public Instruction peacefully walking on the public way, now tilting at any chance contemporary who happened to be abroad and come in his road, and anon dashing among a respectable party of natives quietly squatted on the grass. There goes down a native gentleman, just "getting into the same boat with" ourselves, before the blow of the holy man. Mr. Anstey has had a narrow escape. The Educationists and the Bar have to run for their bare lives. Sir Bartle Frere has received a rap on his exalted head. The last we see of the unfortunate priest is as he is just preparing to charge the walls of the High Court itself.

The fact is the *Times* has run itself into a most awful hobble, or rather Mr. Gell has run it there. Our opinion is that it does not care a single pie for the Missionaries or their cause, and we firmly believe that, if Mr. Howard were once quietly disposed of, we should hear no more of this gushing affection for men, who, however good their cause, have in too many instances disgraced it and themselves by party animosities and bitter assaults. A terribly false move our contemporary made when it sided with a sect whose cause is so unpopular with the parties it is never tired of flattering, the Civil Service and the native population. Bitterly it repents it: and that bitterness we read in the unblushing falsehood it tells, when, in contradiction to ourselves with respect to the protest against Missionary aggression, it says, "but that it is being drawn up" at the instance "of native gentlemen, we do not hesitate to declare to be untrue"; while we ourselves have full reason to know, and we openly state that that protest is now being prepared "at the instance" and at the instance entirely of the leading native gentlemen of the Island of Bombay. In that bitterness we perceive the spirit which prompted the unmitigated lies, that we are the organ of the Educational Department and the Bar, and that Messrs. Howard and Anstey are the leading spirits in either branch so far as ourselves are concerned, and that it is Mr. Howard and his organs who "are going to get up a protest of the leading Hindoos" of Bombay against the Missionary!" It may be all very well for the *Times* to attempt to patch up its damaged popularity by bringing its indubitable powers of Billingsgate to bear upon ourselves, to whine to the departing natives, "Don't go to the other shop. On! pray don't—we are sorry—extremely sorry to have taken the wrong side in this Missionary business—it shan't happen again—it shan't indeed!—and at the other shop they won't butter and flatter you, and they don't blackguard the Missionaries to please you—and they don't like you any more than they do the Civil Service or the Missionaries or the—the *Times of India*—Booo-oo-oo——". It's all very well we say to moan in this pathetic style, and to bounce and to blubber to bring back popularity and respectability, when every body knows, and the very bells ring out as they did in the fairy tale, that

"All's gone clean away!"

But far as the unfortunate *Times* sank in the rapid path of degradation, when it attained the Scripture quoting point, the extreme depths will be reached only, when it begins to pray for us and its other enemies. A slight but habitual disregard to truth, marks the first, quoting Scripture the second, praying for its enemies the third stage in the downward course of a journal. When the second point is reached, as in the *Times of India*, we may reckon that it is just about a toss up whether statements are true or not. When the third point is attained, as in that veracious journal the *Record*, we may save ourselves the superfluous labour of tossing up.

GUZERAT.

GUZERAT is undoubtedly one of the most important provinces in the Bombay Presidency: whether looked at from a political or an economical point of view, so fertile that it has been often called "the Garden of India." It possesses more than one port whence its grain, cotton and opium can be exported. It is inhabited by representatives of numerous races and religions, and its history is a reproduction on a smaller scale of the history of India generally. Yet, though it possesses such numerous elements of interest, less is generally known about Guzerat than about any other part of the Presidency. There are probably not ten men in Bombay at this moment (exclusive of the Government officials) who have any but the vaguest idea regarding Kattiawar, Rewa Kanta, Mahee Kanta, and our position in these provinces. The writer of this paper was not long ago equally ignorant on these heads, and it was the want he felt then of some connected account of the country, that has suggested to him the idea of writing a brief sketch of the political history of Guzerat, showing our relations with the inhabitants of the various districts and how those relations came to be established. No claim is made to original research. For the first part of the sketch Elphinstone's History of India, the Mirat-i-ahmedi translated by Dr. Bird, and Forbes's "Ras Mala" have been consulted. The latter part is based almost entirely on Col. Wallace's Memoir on "The Guicowar and his relations with the British Government," the actual words of which work have in many cases been used. The published selections from the Government records have also been consulted.

There is little doubt that the aboriginal inhabitants of Guzerat were the Bheels and kindred tribes. They seem, however, to have been dispossessed at a very early date, as Guzerat is mentioned in the Mahabharat, which would not have been the case had not the country been under the dominion of the Hindoo race at the time the poem was written. The fact of Krishna's residence being placed there shows in addition that it must have been comparatively settled. Rajpoot tradition assigns a very early date indeed to the conquest of the country. The Raja of Girnar in the fifteenth century claimed to be the last of a dynasty that had reigned there for nineteen hundred (1900) years; and according to the Ayeen Akbari the twenty three (23) tribes who held dominion in Guzerat had been in possession of the country for five hundred and seventy-five (575) years previous to its subjugation by the Mussulmans.

It would be foreign to the subject of this sketch to enter into the details of the traditionary history of Guzerat, or to discuss the vexed questions regarding the date of the overthrow of the Wullabhai dynasty and the nationality of its destroyers. It is sufficient to state that at what may be called the dawn of authentic history in India, viz., the Mahomedan invasion, the country was, with few exceptions, in the possession of representatives of some of the leading Rajpoot tribes, who had ousted the original possessors and firmly established themselves. The paramount sovereign was the King of Nahrwarra or Anhilwarra, (afterwards called Anhilpur and now known as Puttan). This kingdom had been founded in A. D. 746 by Wun Raj, a Chowra Rajpoot, regarding whose birth and adventures there are many romantic legends current. In consequence of the failure of lineal descendants of Wun Raj the succession to the throne towards the close of the tenth century devolved on a member of the Solunkhi or Chalukya tribe who had become connected with the reigning family by marriage. Those who wish for a detailed account of the Anhilpur kings will find what they require in Mr. Forbes's Ras Mala. We can here merely advert to the fact that some of them professed and protected the Jain religion, which accounts for the numerous specimens of Jain architecture still extant, and the number of professors of that faith still to be found in Guzerat—a number greater than in any other part of India except Marwar.

After the great iconoclast, Mahmoud of Ghuznee, had taken the famous temple of Somnath (A.D. 1025), destroyed the idol there, and crushed all opposition in Guzerat, he contented himself with appointing a rival of the reigning king of Anhilwarra to collect his tribute and act as his Viceroy, while he himself returned to Ghuznee. Soon after his departure the intruder was deposed and met with the same fate that he had prepared for the rightful occupant of the throne. Thenceforward for a considerable period Guzerat enjoyed comparative immunity from the invasion of the Mahomedans, but in the reign of Allah-ud-deen (A. D. 1297) it was finally subjugated, and placed under the jurisdiction of Governors appointed from Delhi. One of these, Mozuffer Shah, in accordance with the almost invariable custom of Mussulman viceroys in India, declared himself independent (in A. D. 1396), and became the founder of a powerful dynasty. The Mahomedan kings of Guzerat nominally ruled over an immense extent of territory. Among the twenty-five Sirkars into which their dominions were divided, were included Joudhpoor, Kutch, Bombay, Bassein, Sirohi, and places in Kandeish. They doubtless at various periods made successful expeditions as far as these places (indeed we know that they waged war with and defeated the kings of Ahmednuggur and Beejapore), but the country actually comprising their kingdom was of no very great extent, and even within its limits there were many Chiefs who never submitted to their authority. Their position in Guzerat may be compared with that of the Normans in England after their invasion of that country. The Rajpoots stood in very much the same relation to the original inhabitants of Guzerat that the Saxons did to those of England, and the Bheels and other aboriginal tribes in their jungle-fastnesses may, without straining the parallel, be compared to the Britons who had retired to the mountains of Wales and the wilds of Cornwall. The comparison, however, can be pursued no further. The Mussulmans never rooted themselves in Guzerat, nor amalgamated with the invaded people as the Normans did in England. Even while they were extending their victorious arms far into the Deccan and exacting tribute from the kings of Beejapore, Berar, Golconda, and Kandeish, their authority was set at nought within their own dominions by many of the Chieftains. It was long before Joonagurh was taken. We hear of the Raja of Champaneer fighting in defence of his territory long after the establishment of the Mussulman Kingdom of Guzerat. Edur though often defeated was never subdued; and in the last days of the Mozuffer Shahi dynasty, we find the Jam of Nowanuggur playing a part that shows he must have been comparatively independent. It is true that we find what seems to be an acknowledgment of the paramount sovereignty of the Mussulman kings in the case of Khengar, the grandson of the last Jam of Kutch, who went to Ahmedabad when driven out of Kutch by his uncle, and was reinstated, with the title of Rao, by the then reigning king. Little stress, however, can be laid on this. A prince in trouble would naturally turn for aid to the power most able and most willing to assist him, and would for the attainment of his immediate object acknowledge himself a feudatory—an acknowledgment that he would incontinently ignore when restablished. The fact appears to be that, as Elphinstone says, "the real possessions of the kings only included the plains between the hills and the sea (exclusive of Kattiawar) and even of those the eastern part belonged to an independent Raja." The Chiefs of Guzerat enjoyed practical independence except when a strong *mulkgeeree* force appeared in their neighbourhood and demanded tribute, which was paid in deference to the right of the strongest army. The kings of Guzerat were not unmindful of the sacred duty of proselytizing. Numbers of the Rajpoots were forcibly converted, and many embraced the Mahomedan religion without overt compulsion. The *Kushbatees* and *Moleslams* represent these converts at the present day, and it is curious to trace in them the intermixture of Mussulman and Rajpoot ideas, customs, and appearance. Indeed the Hindoos seem to have suffered much on account of their religion. The famous Mahomed Begurra was a vigorous disseminator of the Moslem faith, but his fanatic zeal was far surpassed by that of his namesake and successor Mahomed II. This prince, we are told by the author of the Mirat-i-ahmedi, was intending to sieze on Malwa, when it was suggested to him "that he might obtain a "country equal to Malwa by merely attaching "a fourth of the Guzerat province, or that "part called the apportioned lands then possessed by Rajpoots, Grassias, and Kulis." The order was accordingly given for the resumption of these lands, on which the unhappy dispossessed proprietors began naturally to disturb the country. This was made the pretext for most active persecution. No Hindoos were allowed to ride through Ahmedabad, and those on foot had to wear a distinguishing patch of red cloth. Any Rajpoot or Kuli found without this patch was at once killed; and all public celebration of Hindoo festivals was forbidden. On reading this account we cannot wonder that when this tyrannical bigot was assassinated the victims of his fanaticism set up an image of the murderer and made offerings to it!

Another anecdote is told by the same author which is worth mentioning here, as it shows how the land was divided under the Mussulman kings. When Mahomed Khilji, king of Malwa, invaded Guzerat, some disaffected writers of the Civil Department came and offered their services to him. He asked them for the "paper containing the divided appropriation of the country of Guzerat, and perceived that one-third "was assigned over to the Military for services, "the other was the Government share, and the "remainder was given in charity to Enamdars "and Religious Establishments. On this Mahomed Khilji observed that the conquest of "Guzerat would be a difficult business as it had "an army always ready to defend it," and gave up his purpose.

What foreign invasion could not effect was in course of time brought about by intestine dissension. The monarchy soon became effete. All the power rested with the great nobles, who kept setting up a series of spurious princes and continued to quarrel violently among themselves until at last the Great Akbar in A. D. 1572 interposed and re-annexed Guzerat to the Mogul Empire. The country fell from the rank of an independent Kingdom to that of a dependent province, and was again governed by Viceroys from Delhi. The only traces now to be found of the Mahomedan Kingdom of Guzerat are various buildings in a more or less imperfect state, the peculiar converts above alluded to, and certain land tenures which have survived to this day.

For a long time Guzerat appears but little in history. It seems at first to have been chiefly governed by princes of the reigning family, and we may easily suppose that those chiefs who were all but independent when their country was the seat of a powerful monarchy were still more so when they were ruled by one of many Viceroys, when the seat of Supreme Government was so remote. From the annexation of the country to the end of Aurungzebe's reign the only occasion on which Guzerat makes a prominent appearance is during the contest of the hapless Dara Sheko with his brother, when the leading chiefs espoused the cause of the former as long as there appeared any chance of its success.

(To be continued.)

WE learn from the *Lahore Chronicle* that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his Aides-de-camp, left Seringuggur on the 15th instant for Jummoo. He first attempted to pay a visit to Ladak, but the roads were blocked up with snow, so that he was unable to penetrate into the country.

SINCE the return of the Hon'ble Ashley Eden from Bhootan to Darjeeling, he has been busy, the *Hurkaru* understands, with the Mission works and is preparing a long and elaborate Report on the unsuccessful result of the Embassy, for submission to the Government of India.

THE *Hurkaru* has been informed that the extension line of the Eastern Bengal Railway up to the vicinity of Jaffergunge, and of the Branch line from Dum-Dum to Jessore, has been finally decided upon. Rough estimates of expenditure are now being prepared for the purpose, for submission to Government as well as to the Board of Directors of the Company at Home. The probable expenditure of construction is estimated at from £7,000 to £8,000 per mile.

THE history, in the rough, of this unfortunate Bhootan business, as far as we can get at it, is (says the *Hurkaru*) as follows: "It appears, that a few years ago, there was some difference between us and the Bhootanese with regard to a boundary line, and some territory on their and on our frontier; and that the Bhootanese made a hostile demonstration, and threatened Darjeeling, where a panic prevailed, and whither troops which had left for the plains were ordered to return with all practicable haste. On this occasion the Bhootanese appear to have had the best of it, and to have been quite aware of it; but the Indian Government, instead of treating the difference with the bayonet, resolved to mend or patch matters with a Mission; and hence the expedition which has terminated so disgracefully, and must be supplemented so expensively. It was, apparently, thought that this Mission would have brought the Bhootanese to amicable terms; but this is the first time that we had ever heard of the British Government sending a friendly Envoy to settle an angry difference; and to bargain for no more insults, menaces, and invasion of its territory, on the part of contemptible, lawless barbarians. We believe that this mission is a stroke of the foreign policy of the late Governor General, and we may be permitted to be thankful that the said policy was not very extensively employed during his short career. The blunder which has been committed must be repaired by force of arms; a mode of persuasion which ought to have been employed when the facts mentioned at the commencement of these remarks took place."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

KURRACHEE, 4TH MAY.

Steamer *Kurrachee* sailed for Bombay.

CARWAR, 4TH MAY.

Steamer *Euphrates* from Bombay anchored.

GALLE, 4TH MAY.

Steamer *United Service* sailed for China.

MADRAS.

4TH MAY.

Securities, Fives and a half, 13 premium.
Fives, 4¼ premium.
Fours, 5 discount.
Document Bills, 2s. 1½d.
Head Weight, £22 to £2 10s. per ton.
Light Freight, £3 5s. to £3 10s. per ton.
Interest on Loans, 11 per cent.
Money Market, unaltered.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, 7lbs. Rs. 9-6 to Rs. 9-12.
Number 40, Mule Twist good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-2.

THE PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH.

THE following Message from Colonel Stewart, dated Bussora, 20th May, has been received by Government:—

"Mounti fic messengers will be despatched from this to Dayaingah on the morning of each Tuesday and Saturday, and an extra messenger will constantly be in readiness to take on any message of unusual importance until Mountific districts are settled. These men must take a circuitous route, but the messages will be delivered in Bagdad in about five days. Arrangements have been made at Bagdad, and, as soon as the Constantinople line is realized, service messages and heads of general intelligence from Europe may be expected twice a week in Bombay. As soon as the country is quiet, relays of horses will be provided and messages will then pass between this and Bagdad every day, occupying about two days in transit, instead of five days. Duplicates of all messages will be sent by river steamer.

BOMBAY.

MR. HOMJEEBHOY JAMASJEE is appointed a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Gogo.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL KENDALL assumed charge of his duties as Auditor of Public Works Accounts from the 26th ultimo.

WE hear that Mr. Henry Coke has abandoned his intention of offering himself as a candidate for the vacant full time Municipal Commissionership.

THE "Bell Prize" for the present year has been awarded to Mr. Hormusjee Rustomjee Shroff, B. A., of the Elphinstone College.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD will be the acting Chief Justice of the High Court, in room of Sir M. R. Sausse, who proceeds to England on the 14th instant on six month's leave of absence.

SOME time ago the Coroner of Bombay wrote to Government, asking for an increase to his establishment, but we hear that the Government of India have declined to sanction the increase asked for.

IT is rumoured that the Bombay Government are going to sell the Powder Works at Mazagon. We hope that due notice will be given of any such intention, so that the property of the public may not in this instance be wantonly thrown away.

MR. NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE, the zealous and indefatigable interpreter in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has been allowed to retire from Government service from the 28th ultimo. Mr. Nowrojee proceeds to England in the mail steamer of the 14th instant.

OWING to the numerous applications that have been made for shares in the Bombay Presidency Bank it has been found impossible to allot them for the next two or three days. Upwards of 2,000 letters have been received, and until these have been looked into, thoroughly no allotment circulars will be issued.

WE understand that Captain Trevor, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, in company with Mr. J. B. Lane, proceeded on Tuesday last, to inspect the lines of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company from Bombay to Bulsar. Captain Trevor will report to Government the result of his inspection, after which the line will be opened for public traffic.

THE following curious paragraph appears as an advertisement in the *Government Gazette*:—

"It is hereby notified, that in consequence of there being already too many persons authorized to work as Plumbers in connection with the Bombay Water Works, no more will be admitted and enrolled by the Municipal Commissioners until further notice."

THE Steamer *John Bright*, belonging to the C. M. S. N. Co., which arrived from Calcutta on Wednesday, lost her screw on the passage round, and consequently made a large portion of the passage under sail. New steel shafts of the most approved kind have been received from England for both the *John Bright* and *Indore*, both of which vessels have been most unfortunate since they commenced running.

YESTERDAY being Ascension Day, there was an early closing movement in most of the public offices. No cases of any public interest were disposed of in the Police Office, which will account for the blank under this head in our local columns. There are, we observe, three Christian and one general holiday in the current month—namely, Ascension Day, the Pentecost holidays on the 16th and 17th instant, and the Queen's Birth day on the 24th.

MR. BHASKER DAMODHUR, who was gazetted last year as Deputy Collector of Tanna, and who was for a long time in the Inam Commission Department, has been appointed, on the recommendation of Mr. W. Hart, an Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner Southern Division on a salary of Rs. 500 per month. Mr. Bhasker is well known among the native community for his ability and zeal, and his friends will be glad to see him promoted.

WITH the view of giving effect to Act No. 11 of 1864, the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law officers under the Bombay Government to be abolished from the 1st day of June next. The Hindoo and Mahomedan Law officers on the Appellate side of the High Court receive Rs. 300 each per month; but these appointments have been perfect sinecures for years past, the Judges of the High Court very rarely taking their opinions. There will thus be a great saving to Government.

OFFICERS visiting the Neilgherries are, in numerous instances, at great inconvenience on first arrival, owing to their coming in expectation of finding it in their power to draw pay, due to them in arrears, early in the month, as elsewhere. It is, therefore, thought that it may contribute to the convenience of future visitors if it be thus made more generally known that (there being no Pay Office on the Hills) pay has to be drawn, after arrival on them, by transmitting Abstracts, duly countersigned, to the Paymaster Southern Division, Trichinopoly, with a last Pay Certificate; who, provided he receive them about the 7th, includes the amount in his General Order in arrears for the past month, on the Treasury at Coimbatoor, whence it is sent so as to reach the Hills Station Office for *distribution* usually on the 18th or 19th. There is only this *one* monthly transmission of Military Pay to the Hills; so that individuals arriving too late to be included in the present month, as above, have often to wait another month.

Officers of other Presidencies can only draw Pay under a Certificate from the Accountant Military Department of their Presidency. Certificates from Divisional Pay Offices of other Presidencies are insufficient: Officers are often at protracted inconvenience after arrival from having been unaware of this.

It is also notified, that it is extremely difficult to get Bills or Notes, of any kind whatever, cashed on the Hills: individuals often suffer great inconvenience from coming with the contrary impression.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Bhaidass Witaldass; Gaella Bhaidass; & Moti Bhaidass, unemployed, dates of Petitions filed, 19th April 1864.

Dinanath Parshotam, an English Writer, date of Petition filed, 23rd April 1864.

Rustomji Sorabji, a Dealer in Sandalwood, date of Petition filed, 25th April 1864.

Heera Mewa, a Milkman, date of Petition filed, 27th April 1864.

Sudoba Janoji, a Tailor; and Noor Mahomed Ahmed, lately a dry Fishseller, dates of Petitions filed, 28th April 1864.

Dhunjibhoy Manockji a Carpenter; Hormusji Ruttonji, a Liquorseller, dates of Petitions filed, 29th April 1864.

Dorabji Hormusji, a Liquorseller; Ora Hyderally Currim Moolna, a Tinman; Wassoodew Jugonath, an English Writer; Thacker Purshotum Jewraz, a Cloth Dealer; and Haskelji Ettoji, a Sub-Inspector, dates of Petitions filed, 2nd May 1864.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' Petitions, that the real and personal Estates and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

WEEKLY MORTUARY RETURNS.—Although the deaths from cholera have not abated, the numbers in last week being 197 against 195 in the preceding week and 194 in the week before that, the general health of the Island shows some slight improvement, the total number of deaths from all causes being 635 against 681 in the preceding week and 741 in the week before that. The deaths from small-pox continue gradually and sensibly to diminish, the numbers being 68 against 86 in the previous week, and 140 in the week before that; or a decrease of 50 per cent. during the last fortnight. There have been 10 deaths of Europeans against 17 in the previous week—4 of them from cholera and 2 from small-pox. The death rate from fever is still very high, there having been 266 casualties under this head against 290 in the previous week.

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	4	Cholera	2
Small-pox	2	Small-pox	4
Measles	1	Fever	2
Other diseases	1	Other diseases	8
Accident	0	JEWS:	
INDO-EUROPEANS:		Cholera	1
Cholera	1	Small-pox	0
Fever	1	Fever	0
Other diseases	0	Other diseases	0
Accident	0	NATIVE CHRISTIANS:	
HINDOOS:		Cholera	9
Cholera	140	Small-pox	4
Small-pox	49	Fever	2
Fever	195	Other diseases	4
Measles	2	Accident	0
Other diseases	54	NEGRO AFRICANS:	
Accident & violence	4	Cholera	4
MUSSULMANS:		Small-pox	0
Cholera	32	Fever	4
Small-pox	12	Other diseases	1
Measles	2	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Fever	61	Cholera	4
Other diseases	22	Fever	1
Accident	1	Other diseases	2

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	197	51	Nervous system	13	12
Small-pox	68	32	Respiratory system	14	20
Measles	5	18	Alimentary system	28	34
Fever	266	139	Vascular system	2	1
Cachexy	32	19	Accident	5	4

A HURRICANE.

THE following Extract from a letter from the Commander of the British ship *South*, relating to a hurricane which he fell in with in lat. 24 South, on his passage to Bombay, may prove not uninteresting to our nautical readers, as it may enable those who were at sea at the time to compare notes as to the weather they experienced, or any phenomena relating thereto, which came under their notice on or about that date:—

"We had fine weather all the time we were running down our East longitude, carrying most of the time royal studding-sails, and when drawing to the Northward, and in lat. 18 S. and long. 62 E. found to the N. E which continued for about a week, when it veered again to the N. W. for a few days and round to South, which carried us into lat. 24 S. on the 4th March, when we had a steady breeze from the Southward, all sail set, but a most unusual swell from the N. E. (the night of the hurricane) from the appearance of the weather I did not anticipate what followed. I will now give the range of the Barometer 5 days before the hurricane. It ranged from 29°65' to 29°88', and at noon of the 4th (12 hours before the commencement of the hurricane) it was 29°70'; at 4 P.M. 29°85'; at 8 P.M. 29°75'; at midnight 29°70'. With such a high glass I could not have believed that bad weather was so close to me. The Barometer was just about the height I have generally seen in the Trade Winds. Soon after this it began to fall. At 2 A.M. 29°10'; at 4 A.M. 28°80'; at 730-28°35'; Sympiesometer 28°15' which was the lowest From 6 to 8 in the evening the fore life carried away, caused by the heavy lurching to windward, carrying with the fore topmast studding sail boom. We took in all studding sails, and at 8 P.M. stowed the royals, the wind increasing with passing showers of rain. At 11 P.M. stowed top-gallant sails and made all the small sails we could fast. At 1-30 called all hands; and did not cease stowing sails until all the canvass was off the ship, the wind at South all the time, and in bracing round the main yard, in order to try and save the lower main topsail, the main brace carried away, and I was obliged to let go the maintopsail sheets and allow it to blow away in order to save the yards, when the ship broached to on the starboard tack. At this time it would be impossible to describe the strength of the hurricane, nearly beyond my power. It may probably give you some idea when I tell you that we could not hear each other speak. I am glad to say everything stood, and the ship behaved well. At 9 A.M. it lulled to a

but at the same time the public will learn with extreme satisfaction that the Club possesses the unquestionable right to secure honest frequenters of Newmarket Heath against the possibility of finding themselves in the company of Mr. Hitchin, *alias* "Mellon," or any other convicted principal in a "roping" case. Almost the only hope of maintaining such a standard of honour as yet exists upon the Turf is in the Jockey Club; and therefore the country is deeply interested both that that Club should retain its power, and that it should use it wisely. It is difficult to understand, however, why the Club should persevere in enforcing the sentence of exclusion which it passed on Mr. Willes. That sentence was passed on the 31st of October, 1862. The offence which produced it was that Mr. Willes had refused to apologize for expressions reflecting on the character of Club in reference to the Tarragona case. Almost the only new fact which is to be learned from a perusal of the reports of the recent trial is, that on the 20th April, 1863 Mr. Willes wrote to the Secretary of the Jockey Club requesting him to inform the Stewards that the remarks which had given offence "were penned solely from a sense of duty as a public writer, and without the slightest intention to give pain or annoyance to any single member of the Club." Mr. Willes added an expression of hope that this explanation would be satisfactory—a hope which does not seem unreasonable, but which turned out to be unfounded. Mr. Willes having appeared upon the Heath the next day an action was commenced for the alleged trespass, and the plaintiffs have obtained both a judgment at law upon some of the pleas and a verdict of a jury upon the others, so that the whole case is in effect decided in their favor—a result which every lawyer must have foreseen from the outset as inevitable. As soon as an attempt was made to question the right of the Club to exclude persons from the Heath at its discretion, it became, of course, highly important that the Club should establish this right by obtaining the solemn judgment of a court of law. But now that this has been done, and the Club is assured of the possession of a power which could not be placed in a more trustworthy hands, it deserves consideration whether it would not be wise to rescind the sentence of exclusion passed on Mr. Willes. It is desirable that Mr. Hitchin, *alias* "Mellon," and other perpetrators of such offences as are usually visited by these sentences, should not be able to console themselves with the knowledge that respectable man has been sent into banishment along with them.

In the full report of the recent trial which has been published in the *Morning Post*, we fail to find—what we certainly did not expect to find—even the most distant suggestion of an argument against the conclusion at which the jury, under the direction of the judge, arrived; but we are not disappointed in the expectation that the defendant's counsel would take the opportunity of appealing forcibly to public opinion against the treatment of his client by the Jockey Club. The wish expressed by Mr. Justice Crompton to hear something about the law of the matter was not destined to be gratified, for the attempts made to extract from the admitted facts some colour for the plea of leave and license to commit the trespass complained of were simply puerile. But every supporter of the integrity of the Turf would agree with Mr. Willes's counsel when he said that "they who look to the Jockey Club as an institution which should be honoured in this country would desire that no paltry, no petty, no mean rancour, no spite, no selfishness, no attempt to trample on the humble, no attempt at self-redress by the powerful in matters against which there is no appeal, should disfigure this institution." Members of the Jockey Club who themselves expose themselves to censure on any such ground are not serving the Club, and are not doing that for which the Club exists, nor are they contributing to raise the feeling of respect which the public entertains for that tribunal. The counsel who used this argument intended to address it to a court whose judgment was pretty sure to be in his favour. And when he said that the conduct of the plaintiffs was like that of angry boys or woman, rather than of men to whom he would have looked for an example of what was generous and noble, he might calculate on obtaining the concurrence of almost every one who should hear or read his speech. It is lamentable that even the smallest pretext should exist for speaking of the Jockey Club as it was spoken of in the Assize Court at Cambridge. Let us hope that this miserable dispute may be henceforth forgotten; and that the honourable body to which the Turf looks to repress roguery and blackguardism may continue to enjoy all the power and influence which are necessary for the effectual extinction of Mr. Hitchin, and other professors of the mystery of "roping."

THE DANISH WAR.

(From the Times.)

The story of all other wars of recent times. After a few preliminary combats it settles down into a siege. So it has always been of late in Europe, in Asia, and in America. The Crimean war was as completely one long siege as the Trojan war. The war in India turned upon the siege of Delhi. The Italian war, had it continued, would have produced the sieges of the Quadrilateral. The campaign in Southern Italy resolved itself into the siege of Gaeta. In America the great centres of military operations have been Vicksburg and Charleston, and now Admiral Farragut is trying his strength on Mobile. The war in Schleswig is running a course precisely similar. If the Danes had been numerous enough to defend the Dannewerk, we might have seen the contest narrowed to a siege of those famous lines; as they were compelled to abandon the position from want of troops to hold it, the Germans advanced, but, after over-running the country in a few rapid marches, the invaders were suddenly brought up by the fortifications of Dybbol and Fredericia. There, to this day, they have remained. Had it not been for these fortified positions, the whole peninsula might apparently have been occupied before a fortnight had passed. Since their career was arrested the despatches of our correspondents on the spot have been like engineers' reports of a siege. The story is all of bastions, redoubts, earthworks, batteries, guns, cannonades, and bombardments. The trial of strength is now between artillery and fortifications; the proportions of armies go for little in the match.

That the great German Powers may overwhelm the Danes at this as well as at other points may be true enough; but observe what has been done. The invasion of Denmark has been brought to a full stop. The allies have received as complete a check as a lost battle could have given them and time has been left for negotiations and conferences and all other operations of pacific diplomacy. That is the use of fortifications. Probably there is no place so strong as to be proof against military engineering, and the guns which the Prussians have been so laboriously bringing up may soon be more than a match for the defences of Dybbol. But that is of little moment. The great point was time, and that has been gained. These fortifications compelled the invaders to halt, to send to the rear for heavy artillery and munitions, and to make tedious and costly preparations for actions of another kind. The war entered a new phase, in which the advantage ceased, for a season, to be on the side of the Germans. A fort enables a small army to resist for a good delay a large one, and this has been done to good purpose at Dybbol. It is quite conceivable that such an incident might have changed the issue of the war. Had the Danes, for instance, been a people as strong as their enemies, but overtaken by surprise, this halt of the invaders would have enabled them to bring up their forces and repel the invasion. It would actually expose their actual superiority to the risk of what might happen in their rear—a risk which they themselves, at any rate, thought by no means inconsiderable. The extraordinary rapidity with which they advanced at first was explained by their extreme solicitude to shorten the war and reduce the chances of its extension, and precisely in proportion to their disappointment on this head has been the gain of Denmark. It is possible enough that if the allies had foreseen this compulsory suspension of their operations for so many weeks the invasion might never have been attempted. As it is the Danes have had the satisfaction of holding their own, and of treating from a creditable position for the conference proposed by England.

All this is the result of a couple of strong positions—not impregnable, nor perhaps, absolutely formidable if attacked with commensurate means, but still strong enough to bring to a halt an army which might otherwise have swept the country from end to end. The lesson should not be lost upon us. Fortifications have not been rendered useless by the progress of artillery; indeed, they have gained this advantage from the new discoveries—that, whereas fixed batteries can certainly be mounted with the heaviest guns invented, it does not follow that such ordnance can as easily be brought against them. The Prussians are employing heavier cannon than have ever yet been employed in the attack except by Americans. Their breaching batteries, nominally of 24-pounders, throw conical shells of 56lb. weight. We had no such guns, with the exception of three or four 68-pounders, at Sebastopol, and the Prussian artillery really seems to be establishing a marked reputation. Still, for all this, the fortified places are doing their work. They have put an end to the rush with which the war was carried on at first, they have given time for accidents or diversions, and if they are taken it will only be at a heavy cost imposed upon the captors. Some calculations made, of this sort are curious. These fine Prussian guns cannot be discharged under 1*l.* a shot; and, as nearly 300 guns will be required for the siege of Dybbol, and each piece will have to be fired, in all probability, about 700 times, it follows that 210,000*l.* will be expended at this one point it ammunition alone. Then there is the charge for transport—that is to say, for bringing about 10,000 tons of material up to this remote corner of the North. It is plain therefore, that though Dybbol may be lost, it will not be without compensation

What is done in America we do not exactly know; we know only that sieges of some sort form the chief work of war. Washington and Richmond have both been fortified; in fact, we may almost say that the territories in which they stand have been fortified. To read the accounts of the campaigns it seems as if all Virginia were one long fortification on every road to Richmond. At Mobile we are told that the besiegers will have to penetrate and traverse a narrow channel strongly fortified on both sides for a length of nine miles. Of Charleston we can only learn the great fact that, though attacked with armaments of unparalleled magnitude, and by every specimen of engineering device, it could not be taken; while at Vicksburg the garrison surrendered only to famine. If it be said on this point, as it certainly may be, that all these defences were extemporized, and therefore convey an argument against elaborate fortifications, we must answer that in the American war everything has been extemporized after the shame fashion, Earthworks and entrenchments, no less than gun batteries. The Danes, too have added largely to the strength of Dybbol since the Prussians have been brought to a stand before it, but these additions they would have been unable to make, except for the cover which the existing defences gave them. In America the Confederates fortified Charleston while the Federals were building Monitors for the siege. If Fort Sumter North had not been unprepared for the attack, the South could never have prepared itself for defence.

From all this we conclude that the utility of fortifications is in no degree impaired, either by the improvements in artillery or the general revolution in military tactics. Strong places still arrest an enemy, and the arrest of an enemy may be the turning point of a war. In Denmark the war, except for Dybbol and Fredericia, might have been over before any mediation or conference could have been so much as proposed. As it is, the allies have been stopped; nor could all the resources of Germany relieve them from the difficulty. It is be urged that the invaders should have brought their siege trains with them, the reply is that in that case their first rush could never have been made. The service rendered by a fortified post is this—that it compels an enemy either to encumber his advance with heavy impediments, or to halt till his ponderous apparatus can follow him. Strong places cannot be attacked except from a base of operations and by proceedings which are necessarily slow. This gives time for all the infinite chances of a campaign. We seemed at one time to be escaping from these conditions of war, but a glance at the world's history since the termination of the thirty years' peace will show at once that they have undergone no change.

THE PRINCE AND THE FASHIONS.

(From the Spectator.)

One of the best of those gossipping "London correspondents" who in the provincial press affect to know everything, and really know as much as other men who live in clubs and dine out, ascribes to the Prince of Wales a most desirable project. It is nothing less than to abolish an abomination which has lasted a generation, and made that generation the least picturesque described in pictorial annals—the present fashion of full dress. The idea ascribed to the Prince, whether it be his or not, a point on which we have not been informed either by His Royal Highness or Mr. Poole, is very clever, and and much more moderate than most proposed revolutions in dress, which are usually far too Jacobin. Englishmen will not clothe themselves in ancient drapery at anybody's bidding, the crusade against the present head-dress ended only in the use of a felt which makes tall men look ruddish and little men look like grooms, and a recurrence even to the Vandyke theory of manly appearance must be very cautiously made. It has taken ten years to make the moustache popular, and seven to give up the unhealthy habit of swathing the neck in rolls of muslin or thick structures of silk and hair. Human beings with balances are indeed credibly reported to have been seen within the month walking in Pall Mall with laced-up necks and heads forced back, and cheeks distended with blood, and back incapable of a bow, martyrs still to a misery which began with the Hanoverian dynasty. The present suggestion is simply to abolish the swallow-tailed broad-cloth coat, with its total absence of lines and superabundance of buttons—put on originally to keep the sword-belt from slipping—in favour of a black velvet coat without tails, as like the present frock-coat as the material will admit, and without, we should trust, any recurrence to the buttons, or rather systems of buttons, by which the special beauty of velvet has since the time of Charles II. been destroyed. The idea is a good one, and if really entertained by the Prince, a point on which we know nothing whatever, we see no reason why it should not be successful. His Royal Highness is just now in a very happy position for making an innovation of the kind. It would not be English dress to be ticketted as Englishmen all over the Continent, for they are recognized easily enough by that dialect of French which Mr. Kinglake once called Continental English—he has exchanged *mots* since then for mares' nests, to the worlds loss—but in the absence of young men at the Tuileries, an English Heir-Apparent, young and popular, might set the fashion for Europe as well as his mother's dominions. The frock-coat, were it but a little more like drapery, instead of mere dress,—the whole secret of picturesqueness—is one of the best and most useful garments ever invented, and the material indicated is the one which English fashion of late years have wasted most in falling on velvet as it never can by possibility fall on the mixture of good wool and rotten shoddy we call broad-cloth. It is not too costly, for it lasts, at least our wives complain so, "for ever and a day," while it admits of those hundred grades of quality without which English tailors would be maddened by the novel necessity of drawing up honest bills. Colour is, we imagine, out of the question, for besides the pronounced national taste for black—a taste which is not northern, but arises from an instinctive dislike for gaudiness and individuality of appearance—there is a distinct reason for its adoption. Any attempt to deepen the apparent distinction of classes by dress would be warmly resented, and colour costs too much, spots too readily, and allows of too great a difference of price in the different quality of the dyes employed. But plain velvet, in a form already accepted and popular, and of the customary colour, would be a genuine improvement, would remove the outward dinginess of an English assembly, and rid us once for all of the abominable swallow-tail. There is a potency of bad taste in the human mind, but even Englishmen could not stand that absurdity in an unaccustomed material, and once vetoed there is not much chance of the monstrosity re-appearing. Sooner should we return to tattooing, or that equally bare adornment the round jacket, which endures in schools because it is never in the way, and lasted in India till 1850 because it was the nearest approach to nudity practicable under the Police Acts, but is about as much fitted for grown men as a spencer, and nothing else, would be for their wives. The stock has disappeared from everywhere except the mournful memories of old colonels, the dirty appendages called "straps" have almost ceased to be made, and there is a strange idea creeping among bootmakers that Providence has given us feet that we might walk with them, and that consequently if shoes are worn at all they may as well fit the foot, and the time may have arrived for English gentlemen to leave off wearing a tail such as all other mortals leave to birds.

We can only hope that there may be some little truth in the rumour, and if the Prince go a step or two further he would deserve and receive a national demonstration of gratitude. It is of no use to write any more against that marvellous article of dress the chimney-pot hat, for the power of its transcendent ugliness beat all the artists, painters and men of taste in England less than ten years ago. Nobody had the brains or the inventiveness, or the courage to propose an endurable substitute, and the eye once educated to see men with foot of cylinder on their heads misses the monstrosity, and wants something strikingly good to make up for its loss. Everybody admits that the chimney-pot does not fulfil any required function of a headdress, does not warm the head, or cool the head, or protect the head, or shade the eyes, or keep the nape of the neck from the sun, or ward off the rain; that it is always in the way in rooms, or in carriages, or on horseback; that it is costly, and that it completely alters the appearance of the head. If a artist will put it in a picture, no sculptor think of it for a statue, no physician recommend it for a covering; yet there it is, protected like most ugly things by the gap a vacancy would leave. An example would kill it, nevertheless, more especially if the substitute were a decent one, something not borrowed, like the wide-awake, from "horsey" individuals, but capable of wear by quiet people, something in short, founded on, though not copied from Holbein's pictures of the head-dress used in his time. The best cap ever invented, perhaps for warmth and grace was Henry VIII.'s "cap of maintenance."

Then, finally, is it beyond the power of Courts, Princes, and decent people to get rid, finally rid, of the ludicrous uniform known as English Court dress? A monarchy must, of course, be surrounded by etiquettes, and a limited monarchy by very strict etiquettes, but why this particular one? The object of Court ceremonial is to add to the dignity of the Court, but dressing great people like stage footmen and making quiet civilians wear swords which get between their legs, does not add to its dignity. The Court dress as worn has no warrant in history, for it is only the evening dress of the time of George II. continued after it has become not only obsolete, but from its use among footmen even ludicrous. Nobody looks well in it, nobody wears it easily, for accustomed to the breeches of civilization they have an uncomfortable suspicion as to the emotions raised by the thickness or otherwise of their own calves when thus reluctantly exposed to view. The substitution of ordinary evening dress would not, moreover, reduce the Court to the regular monotonous black, for the number of uniforms is quite sufficient to break the prevailing colour and were velvet adopted a really good costume would take the place of a very undignified one. It may be said that the difficulty of access to the Sovereign is enhanced by the use of a peculiar costume, and that difficulty of access is an essential of ceremonial; but that would be an argument for plate armour, or dress of the Cherokees, and as a matter of fact the Court dress stops nobody, the tailor supplying coats to a thicker-off hand as readily as to the longest pedigree. The only effect of the masquerade is a levelling one, all wearers alike looking almost equally awkward, and the hundred small signs which still distinguish the gentleman from the pretender being as imperceptible as they are among privates on parade. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and perhaps wisely, shrouded itself from the popular gaze, but the Prince may rely on it that intrusion in masquerade is very much easier than intrusion in the dress under which habit enables all men to distinguish the gentleman from the "cad." To rid us at once of the swallow-tail, the hat, and motley would be good work for a Prince who announced in his first public letter that the *role* would be to foster a sense of Art in the national mind.

ROUGE AND PEARL POWDER.

(From the Spectator.)

An odd little book has fallen in our way suggesting a curious difficulty in our modern social ethics. The work, or rather pamphlet, calls itself a hand-book for ladies' maids, but is really, we suspect, intended for a very different class,—for the factory girls, and servant girls, and girls in the country whose passion it is to look like ladies, and who do not quite know how. Dress they feel does not efface the difference of castes, and they would like to go a step farther, and this book is sold at a shilling in order to teach them the way. At least it is not very probable that wives of the class which keeps personal attendants would either suffer from the more vulgar forms of skin disease or consult their servant about them if they did. Supposing the book intended for the classes we have mentioned its teaching is not a little curious. The compiler, who says he is much indebted to some French original, is apparently honest enough, really understands the virtue of clean water and plenty of it, and has acquired some distant idea of the value of strong rough towelling. We might take him for an apothecary but that he seems to be afflicted with a sort of ladies'-maid conscience, and to feel a necessity for apologizing for some of his own recipes. He expatiates upon the advantages of different methods of dressing the hair with a gusto which suggests the perfumer, and he positively babbles like the distinguished draws between "Bertha's plaits" and the "style Marie Antoinette," the "Alexandra" and "Solferino" clustering, the "trellis coiffure" and a marvellous arrangement which, as he says, "suits only a very marked style of countenance," and would injure a very open face," and which is called the "Charlemagne." He is placidly cheerful about the removal of wrinkles by a nasty process of "filling in" with a mixture of white wax, spermaceti, rosewater, and "balm of Tolu," and gives without preface or comment a recipe for removing freckles, which, we venture to say, by the way, is entirely delusive but his is discussed as the application of *lues* to the hair, a practice which, he says, is very common and very dirty, and is positively vexed with himself for suggestiug the best kinds of rouge and pearl powder. He is careful to premise that health the best cosmetic, and that cold water clears the skin better than any preparation, and is extremely anxious that no poisonous metals be used during the day. His "patrons" he fears, may sleep in them, and that will injure their "transpiration." He even warns all readers that the use of "pearl white" may lead to paralysis, as its basis is white lead; but having satisfied his conscience by these remarks, he proceeds to give all the receipts, such as the dangerous one with most painstaking minuteness. As a further salvo, however, he places in front of his long list a preparation which he declares to be absolutely safe, and which we quote for the final line a delicious specimen of would-be artistic reasoning. "One of the best paints for whitening the cheeks, and which is effected without either deadening the skin or impeding the necessary transpiration, is to take a fragment of bright crimson silk, and having dipped it in strong spirits of wine, to rub it over the cheeks till a moderate tint is apparent on the skin. The great value of this complexion-aid is its transparency, for it admits of the increase of colour by the natural mode of blushing."

Clearly the writer believes that though a decoction of ribbon is justifiable, and rouge and pearl powder are used, and perhaps must be used, by people of every grade, there is something a little wrong in using them, something which though not exactly picked from the flavour of immorality about it, and requires defence or apology. Middle-class society, in Europe at least, pretty much agrees with him, and though it buys cosmetics every day, and uses them every night, thinks it necessary to deny their propriety, and blame under its breath the people who publicly confess to their use. There is a dislike of "paint" in all European nations, more especially among the lower classes, which seems as strong as an instinct and the presumption in favor of instincts is almost always great. Yet it is very hard to prove that there is any moral or social reason against the use of cosmetics, or any reason at all stronger than the disrepute brought on the practice by its prevalence among the disreputable classes of society. Why should a woman who may wear purchased hair—there is no reproach, or fill up gaps in her teeth, or use almost any conceivable device in the way of dress, be ashamed to admit that she brightens the colour on her cheek or smooths an otherwise furrowed forehead? Yet there is no doubt that she is ashamed, and as little that the feeling is not altogether conventional. It is not because of the injury to health, though cream may one day learn to consider the habitual disregard of sanitary laws as a crime approaching to suicide, opinion has not yet been cultivated up to that point of refinement or precaution. Nor is it because of the physical nastiness of all these modes of adornment, for the recipe we have given is not nasty, and those who use it would be just as ashamed of acknowledging its use as of discussing the merits of their pearl powder. Nor does it spring from the idea suggested by the handbook, which has been the occasion of these remarks, that cosmetics are "unfashionable," for they are fashionable or otherwise in fits and starts, while the discredit attached to their use is permanent—has hardly varied even in intensity since the days of Charles the First. The only apparent reason for a condemnation so exceptional is that cosmetics are deceits, that they involve an acted falsehood, and ought, therefore, to be avoided as strictly as any other lie. Even this ground cannot be taken by itself, is rather capriciously applied, for nobody objects to a wag, though a gentle ridicule attaches to its concealment, and people talk readily about false teeth, even when they are employed for "deception," and not simply to preserve the health. Nobody either rebukes devices in dress, which involve far more of deceit, thinks of condemning tight lacing except as a stupid practice, or feels morally indignant because tailors and milliners alike know the use and abuse of padding. Nor can the feeling spring from an old religious belief, a relic of Catholic teaching and Puritan opinion, for the old divines blamed extravagant shapes for the hair, and low dresses, and even perfumes generally, quite as bitterly as they condemned rouge; yet all their rules on these points are broken without a thought of shame. Yet there must be a principle somewhere at the bottom of this, as of every other prejudice, and the unconscious feeling of society seems to be something like this:—All men and women seek to conceal any deformity, and have a right to look as well as they can provided they keep within the law which tacitly enforces honesty even upon the toilette. Every body has a right to glass eyes, for an empty socket gives pain, or to conceal baldness, because baldness in some men and all women is a deformity, and deformities are unpleasant, and unpleasant things are never to be paraded. Everybody has a right also to-day to wear false hair, because everybody knows that with existing coiffures there must be falsity, and so there is no deception. So there exists a claim to supply a wanting tooth, for that does but maintain the appearance natural and originally given, but no one has a right to add a totally *new* quality, to assert, as it were, a beauty which nature had not given, and for a man to wear stays, or a brunette pearl powder, is equally objectionable, the covering in both cases involving the social guilt of deception, and in a greater or less degree the moral guilt of falsehood. Nobody objects to an actress wearing rouge, because all actresses wear it, and there is no deception, but worn in a room it involves a falsehood both as to appearance and to age.

It is a weak explanation that, when all is said, but it is the only one which meets the visible ethical difficulty. Men of the modern school all reject the old notion of mortifying personal vanity, they all admit that it is the business of women to look as well as ever they can, and yet they all instinctively feel that even if pearl powder makes them look better pearl powder ought not to be worn. Even a hairdresser writing for ladies' maids on the art of suppressing pimples, and therefore in the position which best allows a cynical regard for his "art," and his art only still acknowledges that the instinct somehow worries his mind. Why?

THE AITAREYA-BRAHMANA.*

(From the Saturday Review.)

The Sanskrit text, with an English translation of the *Aitareya-brâhmana* just published at Bombay by Dr. Martin Haug, the Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies in the Poona College, constitutes one of the most important additions lately made to our knowledge of the ancient literature of India. The work is published by the Director of Public Instruction, in behalf of Government, and furnishes a new instance of the liberal and judicious spirit in which Mr. Howard bestows his patronage on works of real and permanent utility. The *Aitareya-brâhmana*, containing the earliest speculations of the Brahmans on the meaning of their sacrificial prayers, and the purport of their ancient religious rites, is a work which could be properly edited nowhere but in India. Even after a small Work of about two hundred pages, but it presupposes so thorough a familiarity with all the externals of the religion of the Brahmans, the various offices of their priests, the times and seasons of their sacred rites, the form of their innumerable sacrificial utensils, and the preparation of their offerings, that no amount of Sanskrit scholarship, such as can be gained in England, would have been sufficient to unravel the intricate speculation concerning these matters, which form the bulk of the *Aitareya-Brâhmana*. The difficulty was not to translate the text word for word but to gain a clear, accurate, and living conception of the subjects there treated. The work was composed by persons, and for persons, who, in a general way, knew the performance of the Vedic sacrifices as well as we know the performance of our own sacred rites. If we placed the English Prayer-book in the hands of a stranger who had never assisted at an English service, we should find that, in spite of the simplicity and plainness of its language, it failed to convey to the uninitiated a clear idea of what he ought and what he ought not do in church. The ancient Indian ceremonial, however, is one of the most artificial and complicated forms of worship that can well be imagined; and though its details are, no doubt, most minutely described in the Brâhmanas and the Sutras, yet, without having seen the actual site on which the sacrifices are offered, the altars constructed for the occasion, the instruments employed by different priests—the tout-ensemble, in fact, of the sacred rites—the reader seems to deal with words, but with words only, and is unable to reproduce in his imagination the acts and facts which were intended to be conveyed by them. Various attempts were made to induce some of the more learned Brahmans to edit and translate some of their own rituals, and thus to enable European scholars to gain an idea of the actual performance of their ancient sacrifices, and to enter more easily into the spirit of the speculations on the mysterious meaning of those rituals, which are embodied in the so-called *Brâhmanas*, or "explanatory sayings of the Brahmans." But although, thanks to the enlightened exertions of Dr. Ballantyne and his associates in the Sanskrit College of Benares, Brahmans might have been found knowing English quite sufficiently for the purpose of a rough and ready translation from Sanskrit into English, and was their prejudice against divulging the secrets of their craft that none could be persuaded to undertake the ungrateful task. Dr. Haug tells us of another difficulty, which we had hardly suspected—the great scarcity of Brahmans familiar with the ancient Vedic ritual:—

> Seeing the great difficulties, nay, impossibility of attaining to anything like a real understanding of the sacrificial arrangements from all the numerous books I have collected, I made the greatest efforts to obtain oral information from some of those few Brahmans who are known by the name of *Shrotriyas* or *Shrautis*, and who alone are the possessors of the sacrificial mysteries as they descended from the remotest times. The task was no easy one, and no European scholar in this country before me ever succeeded in it. This is not to be wondered at, for the amount of knowledge of the ritual is everywhere in India now rapidly dying out and in many parts chiefly in those under British rule, it has already died out.

Dr. Haug succeeded, however, at last in procuring the assistance of a real Doctor of Divinity, who had not only performed the minor Vedic sacrifices, such as the full and New-Moon offerings, but had officiated at some of the great Soma-sacrifices, now very rarely to be seen in any part of India. He was induced, we are sorry to say by very mercenary considerations, to perform the principal ceremonies in a secluded part of Dr. Haug's premises, this lasted five days, and the same assistance was afterwards rendered by the same worthy and some of his brethren whenever Dr. Haug was in any doubt as to the proper meaning of the ceremonial treatises which give the outlines of the Vedic sacrifices. Dr. Haug was actually allowed to taste the sacred beverage, the *Soma*, which gives health, wealth, wisdom, inspiration, nay immortality, to those who receive it from the hands of a twice-born priest. Yet, after describing its preparation, all that Dr. Haug has to say of it is:—

> The sap of the plant now used at Poona appears whitish, has a very stringent taste, is bitter, but not sour; it is a very nasty drink, and has some intoxicating effect. I tasted it several times, but it was impossible for me to drink more than some tea spoonfuls.

After having gone through all these ordeals, Dr. Haug may well say that his explanations of sacrificial terms, as given in the notes, can be relied upon as certain; that they proceed from what he himself witnessed, and what he was told by those men who had inherited the knowledge from the most ancient times. He speaks with some severity of those scholars in Europe who have attempted to explain the technical terms of the Vedic sacrifices without the assistance of native priests, and without even availing themselves carefully of the information they might have gained from native commentaries. The Sanskrit Dictionary published by the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, under the editorship of Professors Boetlingk and Roth, is declared an unsafe guide:—

> The explanations of these terms there given (as well as those of many words of the Samhita) are nothing but guesses, having no other foundation than the individual opinion of a scholar who never made himself familiar with the sacrificial art, even as far as it would be possible in Europe by a careful study of the commentaries on the *Sutras* and *Brahmanas*, and who appears to have thought his own conjectures to be superior to the opinions of the greatest divines in India.

The scholar so severely handled is Dr. Weber, who is Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Berlin, and who, as we are told by the editors in the preface to their Dictionary, contributed the principal articles on the Vedic ritual. Dr. Haug admits, however, that with all its defects, particularly in the Vedic portion, the great Dictionary published by Professors Boehtlingk and Roth is "a monument of gigantic toil and labour;" and he only protests, like Professor Goldstucker, the author of another Sanskrit Dictionary, and whom Dr. Haug calls very deservedly one of the most accurate scholars in Europe, against the system followed of late years by the editors and contributors to this work, who sing each other's praises in the literary journals of Russia, Germany, and America, and speak slightingly of all who have not joined this International Sanskrit Insurance Company. We doubt whether such coalitions can deceive anybody. The harmless article in which A. praises B. and be praised A. or in which B. abuses X. because X. had criticised A. may give pleasure to A. and B. but are seen through by everybody else. Those who take notice or complain of such childish arrangements only expose themselves to the suspicion of attaching more importance to these advertisements than they deserve, and Dr. Haug may rest assured that any attack on his work in the journals of the Mutual Praise Society will little affect the opinion of those whose good opinion is alone worth having.

In the preface to his edition of the *Aitareya-Brâhmana*, Dr. Haug has thrown out some new ideas on the chronology of Vedic literature, which deserve careful consideration. Beginning with the Hymns of the Rig-Veda, he admits, indeed, that there are in that collection ancient and modern Hymns, but he doubts whether it will be possible to draw a sharp line between what has been called the *Chhandas* period representing the free growth of sacred poetry, and the *Mantra* period, during which the sacred hymns were supposed to have been collected and new ones added, chiefly intended for sacrificial purposes. Dr. Haug maintains that some hymns of a decidedly sacrificial character should be ascribed to the earliest period of Vedic poetry. He takes, for instance the hymn describing the Horse-sacrifice, and he concludes from the fact that seven priests only are mentioned in it by name, and that none of them belongs to the class of the *Udgatars* (singers) and *Brahmans* (sugar intendents), that this hymn was written before the establishment of these two classes of priests. As these priests, however, are mentioned in other Vedic hymns, he concludes that the hymn describing the Horse-sacrifice is of a very early date. Dr. Haug strengthens his case by a reference to the Zoroastrian ceremonial, in which, as he says, the chanters and superintendents are entirely unknown, whereas the other two classes, the *Hotars* (reciters) and *Adhvaryus* (assistants) are mentioned by the same names as *Zota* and *Rathwi*. The establishment of the two new classes of priests would, therefore, seem to have taken place in India after the Zoroastrians had separated themselves from the Brahmans; and Dr. Haug would ascribe the Vedic hymns in which no more than two classes of priests are mentioned to a period preceding, others in which the other two classes of priests are mentioned to a period succeeding, that ancient schism. We must confess, though doing full justice to Dr. Haug's argument, that he seems to us to stretch what is merely negative evidence beyond its proper limits. Surely a poet, though acquainted with all the details of a sacrifice and the titles of all the priests employed in it, might speak of it in a more general manner than the author of a manual, and it would be most dangerous to conclude that whatever was passed over by him in silence did not exist at the time when he wrote. Secondly, if there were more ancient titles of priests, we would most likely use them in perference to others that had been but lately introduced. Thirdly, even the ancient priestly titles had originally a more general meaning before they were restricted to their technical significance, just as in Europe *bishop* meant originally an overseer, *priest* and elder, *deacon* a minister. In several hymns, some of these titles—for instance, that of *hotar*, a stroker—are clearly used as appellatives, and not as titles. Lastly, one of the priests mentioned in the hymn on the Horse sacrifice, the *Agnimindha*, is admitted by Dr. Haug himself to be the same as the *Agnidhra*; and if we take this name, like all others, in its technical sense, we have to recognise in him one of the four *Udgatar* priests. Nothing, therefore, on the ground on which Dr. Haug's argument is chiefly based, and should have to admit the existence of Udgatar priests as early at least as the time in which the hymn on the Horse-sacrifice was composed. But, even admitting that allusions to a more or less complete ceremonial could be pointed out in certain hymns, this might help us no doubt in subdividing and arranging the poetry of the second or Mantra period, but it would leave the question, whether allusions to ceremonial technicalities are to be considered as characteristics of later hymns, entirely unaffected. Dr. Haug, who holds that, in the development of the human race, sacrifice comes earlier than religious poetry, formulas earlier than prayers, Leviticus earlier than the Psalms, applies this view to the chronological arrangement of Vedic literature; and he is, therefore, naturally inclined to look upon hymns composed for sacrificial purposes more particularly upon the invocations and formulas of the Yajur-Veda, and upon the *Nivids* preserved in the *Brahmanas* and *Sutras*—as relics of greater antiquity than the free poetical effusions of the Rishis, which defy ceremonial rules, ignore the settled rank of the deities, and occasionally allude to subjects more appropriate for profane than for sacred poetry:—

> The first sacrifices [he writes] were no doubt simple offerings performed without much ceremonial. A few appropriate solemn words, indicating the giver, the nature of the offering, the deity to which, as well as the purpose for which it was offered, were sufficient. All this would be embodied in the sacrificial formulas known in later times principally by the name of *Yajush*, whilst the older one appears to have been *Yaja*. The invocation of the deity by different names, and its invitation to enjoy the meal prepared, may be equally old. It may perhaps be regarded as a kind of *Yajush*, and called *Nigada* or *Nivid*.

In comparing these sacrificial formulas with the bulk of the Rig-Veda Hymns, Dr. Haug comes to the conclusion that the former are more ancient. He shows that certain of these formulas and *Nivids* were known to the poets of the Hymns, as they undoubtedly were known to the poets who composed the Brahmanas. This only may prove that these poets were acquainted with these as well as with other portions of the ceremonial. It would only confirm the view advocated by others, that certain hymns were clearly written for ceremonial purposes, though the ceremonial presupposed in these hymns may in many cases prove more simple and primitive than the ceremonial laid down in the Brahmanas and Sutras. But if Dr. Haug tells us that the Rishis tried their poetical talent first in the composition of *Yajyas*, or verses to be recited while an offering was thrown into the fire, that the *Yajyas*, were afterwards extended into *Sastras*, and these into hymns, is this fact or theory? And if we are told that that "there can be hardly any doubt that the hymns which we possess are purely sacrificial, and made only for sacrificial purposes, and that those which express more general ideas, or philosophical thoughts, or confessions of sins, are comparatively late," we can only repeat our former question, where can such a proposition be proved?

Dr. Haug, when proceeding to give his proofs that the purely sacrificial poetry is more ancient than either profane songs or hymns of a more general religious character, only produces such collateral evidence as may be found in the literary history of the Jews and the Chinese—evidence which is curious, but which can scarcely be applied to the Aryan nations, it has hitherto been considered as a general rule that poetry precedes prose.

Now the *Yajyas* and *Nivids* are prose, and though Dr. Haug calls it rhythmical prose, yet, as compared with the Hymns, they are prose; and though such an argument by itself could by no means be considered as sufficient to upset any solid evidence to the contrary, yet it is stronger than the argument derived from the literature of nations who are neither of them Aryan in language or thought.

But though we have tried to show the insufficiency of the arguments advanced by Dr. Haug in support of his theory, we are by no means prepared to deny the great antiquity of some of the sacrificial formulas, invocations, and more particularly of the *Nivids* to which he for the first time has called attention. There probably existed very ancient *Nivids* or invocations, but are the *Nivids* which we possess the identical *Nivids* alluded to in the hymns? If so why have they no accents, why do they not form part of the Samhitas, why were they not preserved and discussed and analyzed with the same religious care as the metrical hymns? The *Nivids* which we now possess may, as Dr. Haug supposes, have inspired the Rishis with the burden of their hymns; but they may equally have been put together by later compilers from the very hymns of the Rishis. There is many a hymn in the Samhita of the Rig-Veda which may be called a *Nivid*, or invitation addressed to the gods to come to the sacrifices, and an enumeration of the principal names of each deity. Those who believe, on more general grounds, that all religion began with sacrifice and sacrificial formulas will naturally look on such hymns and on the *Nivids* as relics of a most primitive age; while others, who look upon prayer, praise and thanksgiving, and the unfettered expression of devotion and wonderment as the first germs of a religious worship, will treat the same *Nivids* as productions of a later age. We doubt whether this problem can be argued on general grounds. Admitting that the Jews began with sacrifice and ended with psalms, it would by no means follow that the Aryan nations did the same, nor would the chronological arrangement of the ancient literature of China help us much in forming an opinion of the growth of the Indian mind. We must take each nation by itself, and try to find out what they themselves hold as to the relative antiquity of their literary documents. On general grounds, the problem whether sacrifice or prayer comes first may be argued ad infinitum, just like the problem whether the hen comes first or the egg. In the special case of the sacred literature of the Brahmans, we must be guided by their own tradition, which invariably places the poetical hymns of the Rig-Veda before the ceremonial hymns and formulas of the Yajur-Veda and Sama-Veda. The strongest argument that has yet been brought forward against this view is, that the formulas of the Yajur-Veda and the sacrificial texts of the Sama-Veda contain occasionally more archaic forms of language than the Hymns of the Rig-Veda. It was supposed, therefore, that although the Hymns of the Rig-Veda might have been composed at an earlier time the sacrificial hymns and formulas were the first to be collected and to be preserved in the schools by means of a strict mnemonic discipline The Hymns of the Rig-Veda, some of which have no reference whatever to the Vedic ceremonial, being collected at a later time, might have been stripped, while being handed down by oral tradition, of those grammatical forms which in the course of time had become obsolete, but which, if once recognised and sanctioned in theological seminaries, would have been preserved there with the most religious care.

According to Dr. Haug, the period during which the Vedic hymns were composed extends from 1400 to 2000 B. C. The oldest hymns, however, and the sacrificial formulas he would place between 2000 and 2400 B. C. This period, corresponding to what has been called the Chhandas and Mantra periods, would be succeeded by the Brahmana period, and Dr. Haug

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool ...	Cotton	£23 0s. 0d. to £23 15s. 0d. p. ton
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Readyships ...	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. ,,
	Not ready ...	No offers.
London	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d. offered—Nominal.
	Rice	£2 15s. 0s. 0d. p. ton
	Cases	£2 15s. 0d. Nominal.
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back ...		Rs. 17 to 18

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—April 24, *Horizon*, Brown, from Liverpool 30th December; *Kenyon*, Campbell, from Liverpool 30th December; *Tunjore*, Martin, from Singapore 28th March; *Lord Hardie*, Brotherson, from Kurrachee 20th April; *Glenlee*, Stephen, from Dundee 12th November; *Sumatra*, Rousan, from Liverpool 24th December; *Annie Frost*, McDowell, from Liverpool 18th December; *Scotland*, Campbell, from London 8th December; *City of Tanjore*, Handry, from Glasgow 28th December; *Startled Fawn*, Bennett, from Bombay 11th March; April 25, *McLeod*, Chilton, from Monte Vedeo 26th Jan.; *Sumarang*, Robson, from Otago 20th Feb.; *Nusswr Mujeed*, Mathews, from Mauritius 8th March; *George Cobb*, Dudley, from New York 3rd Dec.; *Moulmain*, *Mirage Bompton Hall*, *Gent Cotte*, *Williams and James*, *West Derby* and *Dona Amelia* particulars not received

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 29, Barque *Mary Rogerson*, T. Brodie, from London 28th December.—Ship *Scindian*, A. G. Rae, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURE.—April 29, Ship *Camperdown*, Captain W. Cocns, to Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Madras	30 days' sight	98
China	60 Do. do.	222

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend		Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.			
Agra Bank	500	5	pr. ct.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8	do.	358 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....		50 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....		42 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6	do.	100 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank...	500	6	do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	20..	5	do.	140 pr. ct. pm. (incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10	do.	228 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank..	120	.....		170 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12	do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....		85 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½	do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.				
Apollo Press	11,000	1,800	per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300	do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575	do.	Rs. 13,300 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350	do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Examinator Land & Press Company, Limited				
One whole Share comprising				Rs.55,000 pr. share.
1 A Share...	6,000	450		
1 B Share...	6,000	170		
4 C Shares...	6,000	.....		
2 Free Press Co's Share.....	1,500	.....		
Victoria Lit. & and Press Co.	4,000	150	do.	Rs. 31,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co..	1,200	.....		Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.				
G. I. P. Railway Co.				[nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-9			pr. ct. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.11.6	2½	do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½	do.	Rs. 6 pm. nmi.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.				
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500	per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....		Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....		Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.....	2,500	140	Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....		Rs. 3,000 prem.
Cowrla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½	per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company ...	1,000	10	do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000		Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co....	600	.....		Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....		Rs. 95 pm.
Bonded Warehouse, Bombay Shipping Company	600	.....		Par.
Iron Ship Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 5,000 nol.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	1,000	.....		Rs. 100 dis.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	750	.....		Rs. 275 pm.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	.....		Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....		Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,000	.....		Rs. 1000 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).....	250	.....		10 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.....	250	.....		160 prem.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan...	...	98
,, Loan 1833-36 ...	...	95
,, Loan 1842-43 ...	...	
,, Loan 1854-55 ...	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan	...	104
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan...	...	112

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes.....	,, 10
Spanish Dollars.....	,, 219
Carolus.....	,, 220
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 230
German Crowns.....	,, 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 222
Bar Silver	,, 105-8
Gold Leaf.....	,, 16-6

PRICES CURRENT (5th May 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 580 to 595
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 610 to 620
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 690 to 715
New Oomrawuttee	,, 525 to 530
Old Dharwar Sawgined	,, 525 to 530
New Barsee and Nuggar	,, 530 to 535
New Veeravel	,, 515 to 520
New Khandeish	,, 510 to 515
New Poratchee	,, 525 to 530
New Accote	,, 540 to 545
New Mangalore	,, 530 to 535
New Hinghungaut	,, 630 to 635
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,470.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 4 per cwt	
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	,, 5. 12 to 5. 14
Sandgeli, mixed (Black and White)	,, 31 to 32.
Niger	,, 33 to 34.
	,, 27 to 28 Nominal.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 3RD MAY 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 16th April 1864.	From 17th to23rd Apr. 1864.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	*45,467
,, 1863-64	11,692	1,403	13,095
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1862-63	...	...	*4,411
,, 1863-64	2,172	59	2,231

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 26th Apr. 1864.	From 27th April to 3rd May 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63...	...	...	12	*45,455
,, 1863-64...	9,6854	384	1½	10,060½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63...	...	...	½	*4,410½
,, 1863-64...	2,079½	92	½	2,171½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 26th Apr. 1864.	From 27th Apr. to 3rd May 1864.	Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63...	45,003½	...	45,003½	451½
,, 1863-64 ...	7,539	263½	7,792½	2,277
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63...	4,354½	...	4,354½	156
,, 1863-64..	1,743	18	1,761	410½

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 27TH APRIL TO 3RD MAY 1864.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1862-63.	
None.	
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer *Orissa*	281½
Total...	281½

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.
(Errors excepted)

P. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Depy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 4th May 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND,—Francs 9,792,565 (£371,702.)
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; LONDON, GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry; Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
,, 3 Do. Do.....2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, Sight.....2s. 0½d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2.56 cts. ,,
,, 3 Do. Do..... ,, 2.61. ,,
,, Sight..... ,, 2.55 ,, ,,
DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 31st March 1863. T. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.
The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange :—
On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. do.
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
,, On Demand ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 2s. 0d. do.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
In Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of the custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.
REMITTANCE.
The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.....10 to 1.
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGERY, Esq.
HOSEO-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY PEERBHOY, Esq.
BANKERS.
LONDON.—The London Joint Stock Bank.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—
At 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. do.
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed as follows :—
On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
,, Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, 4 ,,
,, 12 ,, 5 ,,
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
Auditors.
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, On demand 2s. 0¾d. ,,
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed " Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the average balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, On demand ..... 2s. 0d. ,,
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 1s. 11¼d. ,,
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits for 3 months..... 1 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,, ,,
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 16th March 1864. Acting Agent

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.
Committee in Bombay.
Chairman.
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL..... Do. do.
MANCHESTER..... Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.
The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—
Six months' sight..... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Three ,, ,, ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two ,, ,, ... 2s. 0½d. do.
One ,, ,, ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 0d. do.
Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special agreement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 o. do 4 do. do.
Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's own Bills of England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Depositis of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 3 per cent below the Rate of Exchange on Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to the Bank, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited.,) Bombay.*"
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼. per Rupees
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 1¼d. ,,
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 1d. ,,
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
1 Do. ..... at 2s. 0½d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCE.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon on being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 1¼d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 19th March 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.
HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee and Lahore, (others in course of being opened.)
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—
On London ..... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1 3/8d.
,, 3 ,, 2s. 1d.
,, 2 ,, 2s. ¾d.
,, 1 ,, 2s. ½d.
,, on Demand 2s.
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11¾d.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than £1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annm.
6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
12 ,, 6 ,, ,,
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Banks Bills on London without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 23th April 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.
Now Ready.
"THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE"; designed chiefly for Students of Indian Medical Colleges. By JOHN PEET, M.D., F.R. C.P., Principal and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, &c. &c. Price Rs. 8, by book post, Rs. 8 6 annas.
THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.
THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received :—
Letts' Diary No. 2 H.
Do. No. 3
Do. No. 8
Do. No. 8 With Lock and Key.
Do. No. 9
Do. No. 10
Do. No. 11
Do. No. 13
Do. No. 15
Do. No. 31 Scribbling.
Do. No. 33 Interleaved.
Do. No. 33 Do.
Do. No. 35 Do.
Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.
JEWELLERY.
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following :—
BRACELETS.
A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1320 ... ... Rs. 320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110 125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,40 125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies ... 125
BROOCHES.
A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with a chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087 85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057 66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,067 80
The same set with emeralds 86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126. 130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant, set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059. 110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025. 65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805. 60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attaching a cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180 85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with oval dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085 64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross bars beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets 54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636 75
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and 45
EAR-DROPS.
Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074. 50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds 70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,039 30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased,